

**URBAN EXPANSION AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY
OF SOME SELECTED COMMUNITIES IN IJEBU-ODE**

AKINYEMI GLORY MODUPEOLUWA

MATRIC NUMBER: 18032207006

COMBINATION: GEOGRAPHY/SOCIAL STUDIES

**A PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
GEOGRAPHY, SCHOOL OF ART AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, TAI
SOLARIN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, OMU-IJEBU, OGUN STATE.**

**ON PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF NIGERIA CERTIFICATE IN EDUCATION (N.C.E)**

OCTOBER 2021

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research was carried out by AKINYEMI GLORY MODUPEOLUWA, GEO/SOS as a combination with Matric number 18032207006. Department of Geography, School of Art and Social Sciences, Tai Solarin College of Education Omu Ijebu, Ogun State.

Mr. Lawal M.O

Project supervisor

Date

H.O.D

Date

DEDICATION

I hereby dedicate this my research work to God almighty for his love, mercy, goodness, kindness, since the beginning of this journey to this present moment. may his name be praise. This project is also dedicated to my wonderful, lovely, amazing parent Mr & Mrs Akinsuwa Akinyemi Benson Victoria for their effort, support, prayers, and advice in the cause of this programme. May God almighty and in his infinite mercy give them long life and prosperity in sound health and wealth. (AMEN)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to the Almighty God the creator of heaven and earth, the alpha and omega, beginning and the end, for privilege, opportunity, grace, wisdom knowledge understanding he grant unto me and for his mercy, provision, protection over my life and see me throughout of my N.C.E program may his name be praise forever (AMEN).

My well-deserved appreciation goes to my wonderful, kind, generous, peculiar supervisor, he is a father because he sees all the students as his own children. Mr. Lawal M.O for his efforts throughout my programs must especially for his constructive ideas and exposition and the time taken to read and guild me throughout my right up. May God supply all your needs and bless you richly. may you live to eat the fruit of your labour, you are loved sir.

My deepest gratitude and appreciation go to my parent, who have been wonderfully taking good care of me right from my birth to the end of this program and their efforts towards me and love they always showing to me must especially my treasure, my backbone, my wonderful, lovely, caring, amazing father His Royal Highness Oloja Akinsuwa Akinyemi Benson, daddy you are too much. and to my gold, Iya Omo, (abiyamo toto) Mrs (Akinsuwa Akinyemi Omolere) you are loved and also to my stepmother who nurtured me since seven years old, Mrs Akinsuwa Akinyemi Victoria, I really appreciate you all for your prayers, moral, financial and word of encouragement towards the success of my study may almighty God and in his infinite mercy spare your life with sound health so that you can reap the fruit of your labour in Jesus name (AMEN).

I also express my gratitude to my Dean from art and social science and my H.O.D, lectures from geography department, Dr Obafemi, Mr. Lawal. M.O, Dr Adu A.O, Mr. cooker and my lovely lecture Mrs. Jolaawo, from social studies department Dr Ogundipe, Mr. Otelaja, Mr. Otunbanjo Taofeek. for their support. May God bless you all.

I express my almost profound gratitude to my wonderful, caring, and beloved siblings, pastor Ajisafe Darlington, Engr Owoyemi Charles, San Mary Modebiayo, Solomon Adeyemi, Faith Adediwura, Toluwalase victor, and my cousin, Olajesun Olasaoye, Oluwaseyi Akinyemi, Abosede Akinyemi, Sunmisola Esther, Oluwasegun Akinyemi, for their love and support throughout my NCE program most especially to my hero Engr Owoyemi Charles. May God

almighty be with you all. My appreciation also goes to my family Akinsuwa Akinyemi families, and to my fellowship overcomes fellowship on campus to the bodies of Christ, Christian Union and to all my friends, kola, Taye, Idera, Jummy, Joshua, Victori, Ileayo. and, to my course mate Omotola, Oluwatosin and happiness and my hostel mate, sis blessing, sis Rebecca, Alaba, and my lovely school daughter Christinah. you guys are loved.

Finally, I appreciate marvelous work of God in my life, I would like to use this song to round it up. which goes like this (I have nothing to give you than to thanking you baba thank you thank you my lord) I returned all the glory and adoration to God, may his name be praise forever. (AMEN).

ABSTRACT

This study has been carried out to discover the effects of urban expansion of on the economy of some selected communities in Ijebu-ode, Ogun state, Nigeria. The data for this study has been generated through the use of questionnaire administered randomly on selected people in some adjoining areas of Ijebu-ode.

This data was later presented and analyzed through the use of simple percentage method to give a clear and vivid picture on the effects both positive and negative.

Recommendation was also given on how to control and correct the negative effect of urban expansion on adjoining communities in Ijebu-ode.

TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE	PAGE
Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv-v
Abstract	vi
CHAPTER ONE	
1.0 Background of the study	1-5
1.1 Statement of the problem	5
1.2 Purpose of the study	5-6
1.3 Research questions	6
1.4 Research hypothesis	6
1.5 Significant of this study	6
1.6 Scope of this study	6
CHAPTER TWO	
LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.0 Introduction	7-8

2.1	Conceptual framework	8-9
2.2	Urban expansion	10
2.3	Causes of urban expansion	10-11
2.3.1	Natural increase of population	10
2.3.2	Rural to urban migration	11-12
2.4	Effects of urban expansion	12-13
2.4.1	Housing	13-14
2.4.2	Water supply and sanitation	14
2.4.3	Waste and pollution	14
2.4.4	Health	15
2.3.5	Food	16
2.4.6	Economic and social systems	17
2.5	Effects of peri urban areas on adjoining communities	18
2.6	Effects of rural urban migration	18-19
2.7	Theoretical framework of the study	19
2.7.1	Burgess model or concentric zone model – urban land use model	20
2.7.2	Different zone in the burgess model or concentric zone model	20-22
2.8	The problem faced by residents in these adjoining communities	23-24

CHAPTER THREE

3.0	Introduction.	25
3.1	Research design	25

3.2	Population of the study.	25
3.3	Sample and sampling techniques	26.
3.4	Research instrument.	27
3.5	Validation of instrument.	27
3.6	Administration if instrument	27
3.7	Method of data collection	27
3.8	Problem encountered	27
CHAPTER FOUR		
4.0	Result and discussion of finding	28-40
4.3	Discussion of findings	40-41
CHAPTER FIVE		
5.1	Introduction	42
5.2	Summary of findings	42-43
5.3	Suggestion and recommendations	43
5.4	References	44-46
APPENDIX		47-49

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Currently, more than half of the world's population resides in urban areas, especially in developing countries. Urban population increased dramatically from 200 million in 1900 to approximately 2.9 billion in 2000 and is estimated to reach 5 billion by 2030 (Ademola and Jakashi 2007).

Urbanization has brought economic development to many countries, with substantial improvement in the provision of social services to many communities. However, it has also resulted in Urban and physical expansion of built environment and brought ecological and socio-economic effect. Conversion of farmlands and vegetation cover into urban built-up areas reduces amount of land available for food production (Raddad et al, 2010). In the United States, for example the total area and cropland, pastureland and range land were decreased by 76 million acres in lower 48 states between 1982 and 2003, whereas the total area of developed land increased by 36million acres (Wu 2008).

Similarly, China has also experienced a drastic decrease of farmlands due to urban expansion for example between 1996 and 2002 cultivated land was reduced from 130.33 million hectares to 125.93 million hectares (Qi et al 2005). Urban expansion creates high pressure on agricultural land and subsequently, brings negative impact on the socio-economic condition of the communities and the environment. The massive migration has place pressure on the existing social services and challenged the state to meet the demand for an ever-growing urban population (McGee 1989; Ghazali 2011).

Several studies have investigated the impact of urbanization and land use changes on the environment, forest and agricultural land. The process of urbanization has brought about significant changes in landscape pattern and land cover of these areas and development of these communities, at the same time has caused various negative effect in terms of physical environment such as loss of agricultural land, surface and underground water depletion, changes in geomorphic features, flooding. Rapid growth of urbanization along with poor planning and unregulated industrial activities causes contamination of the air and water as well.

However, except for the study conducted by Ghazali (1999, 2011), small attention has been given to its impact on socio-economic condition and livelihood of local communities living within areas experience intense urban development. The present study aims to discover and evaluate the positive and negative effect of urban expansion on the socio- economic condition and livelihood of local communities around Ijebu-ode. The study investigates the positive and negative impact of urbanization by evaluating the economic opportunity experienced by these adjoining communities in both formal and informal sectors, agricultural activities, and land ownership among local communities.

Urbanization resulting from rural-to-urban migration and natural population growth has caused the spread of built-up areas towards the Peri-urban areas (McGee 1989,2011). This process is often referred to as "Peri-Urbanization", which connotes the confluence of urban and rural spaces particularly the stretches of land connecting two city centers (UNFPA; 2007). Peri-Urban area refers to a transition or interaction zone, where urban and rural activities are juxtaposed and landscape features are subjected to rapid modifications induced by human activities (McGee,1989; Simon et al, 2004). This area might include areas of sensitive landscape, valuable agriculture or important wetlands that provide important components of urban ecosystem.

Furthermore, these areas also contribute to several environmental and Geo-political change such as changes in land use, Sub Urban development, and diversifications of livelihood (Tacoli 2003; UNFPA, 2007; Ghazali, 2011).

Uncontrolled economic growth and urbanization can cause adverse environmental effect or impact and place pressure on the livelihood of the local communities (Mandere et al, 2010; Gossop 2011). Therefore, proper control planning and management should be put in place to ensure the local communities are also benefitting from urban development (Van Ginkel, 2010).

In many developing countries, however, lack of sound policy on management and planning for urban expansion worsen the negative effects of urbanisation. In the last three decades, many cities in developing countries shifted from a mainly agriculture-based economy to an industrialized one to Foster economic growth (McGee 1989; Chogill,1994, Samat, 2002). This shift pushed large group of rural people who lost their major source of livelihood to flee to urban centers (Elhadary and Samat, 2012)

Rural-urban migration is a major driving force behind rapid urban growth. This massive migration has placed high pressure on existing social services, increased pollution and social problems and challenges faced in other to meet the demand for an ever-growing urban population (German and Pyne, 2010)

Ijebu-ode's population according to the Nigeria metro area population in 1950 was 26,000, the population increased in 2017 to 315,000, also in 2018 to 325,000 by 3.17% from 2017, it also in 2019 by 2.77% from 2018 to 334,000 and the current metro area population of ijebu ode is 345,000 which increased by 3.29% from 2019. The United Nations population projection has also predicted that by 2035 the population of Ijebu ode will increase to 581,000 (Data source:

United Nations world population prospect), this means Ijebu ode is experiencing urban expansion and this process would have either positive effects or negative effects on some other adjoining communities.

In African Nations, agricultural production and land use in area that surround urban centers have been affected by urban expansion (Simon et al, 2004). Urbanization created various opportunities for people living within the Peri- urban areas, but it is also accompanied by several negative consequences. Urbanization has led to significant reduction of agricultural land and green space and has caused resources depletion due to River contamination from industrial discharge (Peterson, 1997; Sathiamurthy, 2008)

In Malaysia, urban development at the national level is guided by the Second National Physical Plan (NPP2), which was approved in August 13, 2010. NPP2 aimed to achieve efficient, equitable, and sustainable national spatial framework to guide the overall development of the country towards achieving a developed and high-income nation status by 2020 (JPBD, 2010).

The development strategies in the NPP2 also emphasize inclusive development through the physical relationship of urban and rural areas to enable Malaysians to enjoy a sustainable, fair, and balanced development. The adoption and use of such a plan is timely; it can serve as a guideline for managing and planning the expansion of built environment because uncontrolled growth can cause environmental problems and jeopardize the living conditions of people (Simon et al., 2004; Gossop, 2011).

Penang is one of the Malaysian states to experience rapid expansion in urban areas mainly due to industrialization that began in the 1970s. Six industrial estates and two free-trade zones were developed over 2,464 hectares of land (Ghazali, 1999; Samat, 2002). This development increased

migration to the area, thereby placing more pressure on public services and creating housing problems.

As a result, large rice producing areas were converted into industrial and housing estates to meet the need of the growing number of urban population (Abdullah and Nakagoshi, 2006; Rostam et al., 2010; Ghazali, 2011; Samat et al., 2011). Consequently, lands in peri-urban areas have become scarce, and the large groups of people who depend on such for their livelihood need search for jobs outside agriculture, resulting in the decline of rice production (Ghazali, 1999).

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Urban expansion has led to reduction of agricultural land, overpopulation, and pollution. Rapid urban expansion due to industrialization and commercialization has brought about increase in be rural-urban migration in these areas thereby placing more pressure on public services and creating housing problems in the urban areas and resulting to shortage of available manpower for agriculture in rural areas. This study therefore examines way urban expansion in Ijebu-ode has affected some other communities.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The major purpose of this study is to examine the effect of urban expansion in Ijebu-ode on some selected adjoining communities, some other objectives are to:

- (1) Show to what extent urbanization of Ijebu-ode has affected these other communities both physically and naturally.
- (2) Investigate the effect of urban expansion on agricultural activities.
- (3) Examine its contribution to the personal welfare of people in such communities.

(4) Examine how it has affected land use and housing in these communities.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following questions were raised for this study:

- (i) To what extent has urbanization affected the communities?
- (ii) What effect does urban expansion have on agricultural activities?
- (iii) What are the effects of urban expansion on housing?
- (iv) Has urban expansion brought development to these communities?

1.4 SIGNIFICANT OF THIS STUDY

This study.

- (i) Determines to what extent urbanization in Ijebu-ode has affected some other adjoining communities.
- (ii) Determines the positive and negative effects of urban expansion in Ijebu-ode on adjoining communities both physically and naturally.

1.5 SCOPE OF THIS STUDY

The study focuses on the effects of urban expansion in Ijebu-ode on the economy of some selected communities. The selected communities are: Itanrin, Ososa, Ijagun and Erunwon

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

In studying the effect of urban expansion, it seems pertinent here to review some past work related to the subject under study. The contribution in this field came mostly from town planners and geographers; they could not neglect various aspects of spatial analysis of urban growth, Urban planning, and problems.

Doddarasalah G. And Shival. (2007) have studied population growth and spatial expansion of Mysore city. The objective of the study was to analyze the growth of population in Mysore city and to find out the spatial expansion of the city. They collected data; the rate of physical expansion of the city was not same in all the decades. Increase of population and economic activities have been followed by spatial expansion of urban area. Expansion brings a problem like scarcity of space, housing infrastructure, service, and loss of agricultural land.

Ramesh Kumar (2011) published a research study on change detection technique for monitoring spatial urban growth of Jaipur city. He has focused on the monitoring of land use and land cover over 34 years. His study is based on secondary and satellite data along with statistical techniques as well as limited field verification. The result shows that the growth of population from 0.63 million in 1971 to 2.9 million in 2001 and 53.09 percent along with annual average growth rate has been in the range of 4.1 to 4.7. Population growth has major driving forces of land use change for example the crop area has shrunk by 1.60sq Km per year fallow land 2.94sq Km per year and wasteland 0.59 Km per year in last 34 years, whereas built up areas has increased with the rate 4.46sq Km per or 1.02 percent per year. Based on the use of multi resolution and multi

temporal satellite data of 1975 to 2009, spatial and temporal changes in the various types of land use and land cover of the city are detected and discussed.

From an early time, understanding the Tradeoff between the positive and negative externalities of urban growth has been the core issue in Urban and environmental economics (Tolley and Gleaser). Urbanization is considered as a man indicator of regional economic development due to its positive effect on promoting industrial development, but many regions, especially developing countries, have trouble of its negative effect - the aggravation of environmental pollution (Wan and Wang). The relationship between economic development and environmental pollution has been analyzed by early representative work such as Grossman and Krueger and Panayotou, which similarly proposed the environmental kuznets curve (i.e., the EKC theory). Based on these influential studies and entire subfield environment economics has emerged in focusing on the association between economic and environmental indicator.

2.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework illustrates and emphasize on related issues on urban expansion and its effect on adjoining communities. The pattern, trend and characteristics of urbanisation in Nigeria has been particularly significant Aliyu & Amadu, (2017). Nigeria's town and city have grown consistently, there has been a rapid expansion of Nigerian cities' area often in an unplanned or uncontrolled manner (cities alliance 2007; Onibokun & Faniran, 2006).

Urban expansion, typically concentrate on the periphery of cities and town. As land cover expands, urban edges undergo a constant process of redefinition (Bloch et al, 2015). This frequently redefines urban boundaries, and what is categorized as 'urban' and 'rural', which create complicated linkages between urban changes, spatial expansion, and urban governance.

In Nigeria a settlement is generally classified as urban if it comprises of 20,000 people or more a relatively high minimum population threshold compared to many other countries (Ofem, 2012).

Tripathi, V. K. (2008) has described trend of urbanization, problem, and planning of small town in Ballia district. He has evaluated the trend and urbanization and consequent problem facing Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh. The urban population growth of the district has been affected by agricultural industry.

Better medical facilities and establishment of public facilities in cities pulled the rural population. Due to heavy migration city faces many problems. Heavy traffic flow has made the city highly congested.

Fakhruddin and Niger Alam (2009) they studied traffic problem in Jharkhad. There is rapid growth of vehicular population. They identify the main route of traffic congestion and factors behind this congestion. The observed traffic areas and data from district transport office. The traffic problem is prominent on Mango Bridge, Purulia dimna roads and Jugsalai railway route. Due to the absence of master plan location of industrial and residential activities in different direction, poor traffic management, lack of diversification or road and parking space, traffic problem have increased.

Many geographers have established various aspects of different cities in urban geography, which are like the above present study on urban expansion in Ijebu-ode and its effect on adjoining communities.

2.2 URBAN EXPANSION

Rapid urbanization is a global trend exerting an increasing impact on the society. It is broadly accepted that for the first time, most of the world population lives in what can closely be classified as an urban area. In 2014, an estimated 55% (around 3.8 billion people) lived in town or cities (UNDESA 2019).

Urbanization is generally linked to economic growth and agglomeration economics meaning that people in larger cities are more productive. However urban expansion is also associated with congestion, localized environmental damages and in many countries, deficiencies in infrastructure and housing condition, the below provides a series of definition pertaining to urbanization (UNICEF, 2012)

- Urban (area): The definition of ‘urban’ varies from country to country, and, with periodic reclassification, can also vary within one country over time, making direct comparisons difficult. An urban area can be defined by one or more of the following: administrative criteria or political boundaries (e.g., area within the jurisdiction of a municipality or town committee), a threshold population size (where the minimum for an urban settlement is typically in the region of 2,000 people, although this varies globally between 200 and 50,000), population density, economic function (e.g., where a significant majority of the population is not primarily engaged in agriculture, or where there is surplus employment) or the presence of urban characteristics (e.g., paved streets, electric lighting, sewerage).
- Urban growth: The (relative or absolute) increase in the number of people who live in towns and cities. The pace of urban population growth depends on the natural increase of

the urban population and the population gained by urban areas through both net rural urban migration and the reclassification of rural settlements into cities and towns.

- Urbanization: The proportion of a country that is urban.
- Rate of urbanization: The increase in the proportion of urban population over time, calculated as the rate of growth of the urban population minus that of the total population. Positive rates of urbanization result when the urban population grows at a faster rate than the total population.
- Urban agglomeration: The population of a built-up or densely populated area containing the city proper, suburbs and continuously settled commuter areas or adjoining territory inhabited at urban levels of residential density. Large urban agglomerations often include several administratively distinct but functionally linked cities.

2.3 CAUSES OF URBAN EXPANSION

Urban expansion in developing world occurs for two main reasons, which are the natural increase in population and rural-urban migration.

2.3.1 NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION

This natural increase is a significant cause of the growing urban population.

What is meant by natural increase in population?

This can be described as when the birth rate (natality rate) of an area is higher than the death rate (mortality rate). As birth rate decline over time, according to the demographic transition model,

the role of natural increase in determining the pace of urban population growth becomes less important in comparison to migration

2.3.2 RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION

In developing countries urbanization usually occur when people move from villages to settle in cities in hope of gaining a better standard of living. The movement of people from one place to another is called **Migration**. Migration is influenced by economic growth and development and by technological change (Marshall et al, 2007) and possibly also by conflict and social disruption. It is driven by "push factors" that attract people to urban areas and "push factors" that drives people away from rural areas

Employment opportunities in cities are some of the main pull factors. Many industries are in cities and offer opportunities of high wages. There are also more educational institutions; people are also attracted to urban lifestyle. All these factors result in both temporary and permanent migration to urban areas. Poor living conditions and lack of opportunities for paid employment in rural areas are the "push factors". People are moving away from rural areas because of poor health care and limited educational and economic opportunities as well as environmental changes such as droughts, flood lack of availability of sufficient productive land and so on.

CAUSES OF RURAL URBAN MIGRATION

2.4 EFFECTS OF URBAN EXPANSION

Although people are pulled towards the advantage of cities, the impact of urbanization are mixed. First, we look at many positive impacts of urbanization before going on to some challenges created by rapid unplanned urban growth.

Thriving towns and cities are an essential element of a prosperous national economy. The gathering of economic and human resources in one place stimulates innovation and development in business, science, technology, and industry. Access to education, health, social services and cultural activities is more readily available to people in cities than in villages. In cities, child survival rate is better than in rural areas because of better access to health care (Mulholland et al, 2008). This is an advantage to adjoining communities of this urban area because they would also benefit out of health care services.

The density of urban population makes it easier and less costly for to the government and utilities to provide essential goods and services (Brockrhoft, 2000). For example, the supply of basic facilities such as fresh water and electricity can be achieved with less effort and less costly per person, all these benefits will also be extended to adjoining communities. Schools, college, and Universities are established in cities or in some communities close to urban areas in other to develop human resources, variety off educational courses are available, offering students a wide choice for their future careers which could lead to development.

However, these many benefits of urban life do not apply to all. Rapid population increases and unplanned growth create some problems on urban areas which also affects adjoining communities

2.4.1 HOUSING

In developing countries about a third of urban inhabitants live in impoverished slums and squatter settlement (UN-Habitat, 2012). Slums are urban areas that are heavily populated and have sub-standard housing with very poor living conditions creating several problems. Slums areas typically suffer from:

- Poor housing with small, overcrowded houses with uncertain electricity supply
- Restricted access to water supply
- Little or no sanitation facilities and no solid waste disposal leading to pollution
- Inadequate health care facilities

2.4.2 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The provision of water supply and sanitation services to growing urban settlement and its adjoining communities, peri urban and slum areas present critical challenges. The increase demand for water from the growing population can place added stress on already stretched resources. In and around cities, water is commonly in short supply and subject to increasing competition by different users. Urban growth leads to increasing demand for water for industrial and domestic use, which conflicts with agricultural demand.

It is especially difficult to provide water and sanitation services to deprived areas and the poorest people. Pit latrine and septic tank are usual method for human waste produced by many people living close together. Overflowing latrines and septic tank contaminate surface of water and create a service threatening not only the health and the environment of people in slum areas but also people living in urban areas and communities around them.

2.4.3 WASTE AND POLLUTION

Urbanization affects land, water, air and wildlife because of the number of people, the amount of building and construction and the increased demand on resources. It has impact on the physical environment in several ways:

Water quality

In developing countries, many rivers in urban areas are more like open sewers. The lack of sanitation and sewerage systems has a dramatic impact on urban water course and communities around such urban areas. People use the river to dispose all waste from home, industries, and commercial business. This water becomes toxic and unsafe for human to use for many purposes including drinking and irrigation as well as harming the fish and other animal and plant living in the water.

Air quality

Air quality in town and cities is frequently very poor because of air pollution from many different sources, these include

- Vehicle exhaust
- Smoke from domestic fire
- Output from factories chimneys
- Diesel power generator
- Dust from construction work and city streets

Poor air quality has significant impact on the health of many urban resident as well as leaving a damaging and unsightly layer of dust on plant, building and other surfaces.

2.4.4 Health

Urbanization can have both positive and negative effect on health. The main benefits are associated with easier access to hospital, clinics, and health services in general. Communities close to these services can easily reach a doctor in minutes or few hours rather than days. So this

improves emergency care and general health. There are also benefits from easier access to source of information such as radio and television which may be used to communicate information about health to the public. For example, women living in town and cities or communities around developing urban areas are likely to be informed about family planning and less frequent childbirth, with consequent benefits to general health.

However, urban life can also damage your health, poor housing and living conditions are the main problems faced in urban areas and as a result of urban expansion such areas have suffered loss of agricultural land, which makes it difficult to produce good food, this expansion also leads to poor environment as a result of population increase leading to traffic congestion, pollution and soon all these factors affect the living condition of people in town and cities experiencing urban expansion and also adjoining communities around. These expansions of urban areas also acquire the useful land in communities around.

2.3.5 FOOD

Urban expansion because of population movements also put pressure on food supplies and on food distribution in areas experiencing urban expansion and communities around. As people migrate to these areas, they tend to use purchased food instead of their own crop and this makes them more vulnerable to changes in food price. As demand for water and land increases, it becomes difficult to increase food production in a sustainable way. The increase in urban demand, combined with loss of agricultural land, means more pressure on rural people to produce food for the growing number of urban people.

Furthermore, pollution from urban areas can disrupt food supply. For example, fishery is often damaged by urban domestic waste and liquid effluent from City based industries (Effluent is another word for waste that comes out from a source).

2.4.6 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS

The process of urban expansion has positive as well as negative economic and social changes on both urban areas and adjoining communities. The positive effects include economic development and education. However, urbanization places stress on existing social services and infrastructure. Crime, prostitution, drug abuse and street children are all negative effects of urbanization. Also there tend to be a lack of social support for children in school and at home by their hardworking and usually poor parents. Inadequate income, overcrowded housing and poor living conditions create fertile ground for development of violence. Violent crimes are more visible in cities and communities around, it affects people everyday life, their movement and their use of public transportation.

Other treats faced because of urban expansion are:

- Intensive urban growth can lead to greater poverty with local government unable to provide services for all people.
- Automobile exhaust pollutes urban air
- Large volume of uncollected waste creates multiple health hazards
- Urban development can magnify the risk of environment hazards such as flash flooding.
- Pollution and physical barriers to root growth promote loss of urban tree covers.
- Lead to loss of animal's habitats.

2.5 EFFECTS OF PERI URBAN AREAS ON ADJOURNING COMMUNITIES

Peri-urban areas are defined by the structure resulting from the process of urbanization. It can be described as the landscape interface between a town and a country. Peri urbanizations relate to those process of dispersive urban growth that creates hybrid landscape of fragments of urban and rural characteristics. It is also a rural urban transition zone where urban and rural uses mix and often clash. Peri-urban is characterized by processing urban land uses such as packing and ride sites, large hospital, power supply, water and sewage facilities, large supermarket, roads and so on, despite these urban uses, they remain open with majority of large agriculture, woodland, or other rural uses. Peri urban areas also have few effects on adjoining communities.

- It serves as a linkage between some villages and cities, makes migration easier which lead to lesser manpower in villages and overpopulation in cities
- It's also performed some activities found in rural areas such as agriculture and some in cities such as banking, which is of benefit to adjoining communities.
- Peri urban areas bring both the positive and negative effects of urban expansion on adjoining communities

2.6 EFFECTS OF RURAL URBAN MIGRATION

Rural Urban migration can bring both advantages and disadvantages to the society.

Advantages of Rural Urban migration on rural areas

1. Money has been sent home by migrants
2. Decreases pressure on jobs and resources
3. Migrants may return with new skills

Disadvantages of Rural Urban migration on rural areas

1. People of working age move out, reducing the size of area potential workforce
2. Gender imbalances are caused as it is typically men who seek to find employment elsewhere, women and children are left
3. This led to low productivity as a result of less manpower in such areas

Advantages of Rural Urban migration on urban areas

1. A richer and more diverse culture
2. Help to reduce any labor shortage
3. High level of productivity

Disadvantages of Rural Urban migration to urban areas

1. Increasing cost of services such as health care and education.
2. Overpopulation.
3. Increase in crime rate.

2.7 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

The growth in towns and cities across the world be it developed or developing, industrialist or pre-industrial, has fueled man's appetite to be informed about the spatial aspects of cities- their location, growth and relationship between one another and their surrounding regions. However, the recurrent pattern of urban land use to be formulated for a fair knowledge and understanding of laws and theories is required. Urban growth is clubbed under **settlement geography** and under this study some famous and widely and widely known theories and models include concentric zone model, sector model, multiple models to name a few.

These models and theories were based on the observation and study conducted on different cities. The outcomes were not applicable to all the urban areas but worked very well for some.

Nevertheless, such studies reflected the interest in understanding how cities evolved and what shaped them. Improvement kept on happening and better results were obtained. More and more parameters like geographical location, economics, transportation, connectivity, and policies were taken into account which provided a better picture and more accurate results.

At the same time other studies were happening for different aspects like what governs the land prices. This part is largely clubbed under urban economics or land economics. Linkages between accessibility and prices of land, location and activities, factors affecting land values for office, commercial, industrial, and residential areas.

2.7.1 BURGESS MODEL OR CONCENTRIC ZONE MODEL – URBAN LAND USE MODEL

Ernest Burgess gave a model to define how different social groups are in a metropolitan area. Burgess model is one of the well-known and widely studied model in urban planning. Burgess Model is another name for this model (given after the name of Ernest Burgess). Concentric Zone Model or CCD model was developed between 1925 and 1929 based on the study of American cities. Chicago city was studied for which Burgess provided empirical evidence.

2.7.2 DIFFERENT ZONE IN THE BURGESS MODEL OR CONCENTRIC ZONE MODEL

Various researchers and scholars have debated over the number of zones (concentric circles) in the Burgess concentric zone model. Some consider them to be five whereas some consider 6 zones to explain this urban land use model. The center is the oldest part of the city around which the city expands over time, and the newest development comes on the edges. Some people also

refer this model as concentric circle theory because of the arrangements in form of circles. These circles are often referred to as rings by a few.

Zone I (Central Business District): This is the center (innermost zone) where the central business district is located and has highest land value. The zone has tertiary activities and earns maximum economic returns. Another feature is the accessibility of the area because of the convergence and passing of transport networks through this part from surrounding and even far places in the city. This part has tall buildings and noticeably high density to maximize the returns from land. Commercial activity taking place in the area results in negligible residential activity in this zone.

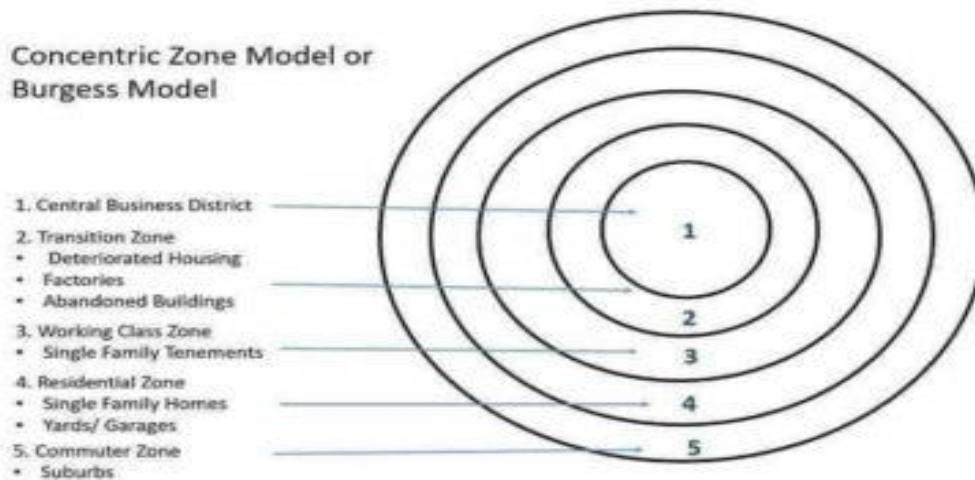
Zone II (Transition Zone): The mixed residential and commercial use characterizes this zone. This is located adjacent and around the CBD and is continuously changing, i.e. transition takes place. Another feature is the range of activities taking place like mixed land use, car parking, cafe, old buildings. This zone of transition is considered to “decay” because of a large number of old structures as the buildings in transition zone were earlier used for factories and tenement housing blocks. This zone had a high population density when industrial activities were at their peak. Those residing in this zone were of the poorest segment and had the lowest housing condition.

Zone III (Inner City/ Working Class zone): This area is occupied for residential purpose and also known as “inner city” or “inner suburbs.” It consisted of houses built to accommodate factory workers but had better condition than the transition zone. This area has a mix of new and old development and generally requires orderly redevelopment. People living in this zone are second generation immigrants as many moves out of the transition zone to this zone whenever affordable. This zone is nearest to the working area with modest living conditions, and this

resulted in reduced commuting cost. Another interesting feature includes the large rental housing occupied by single workers.

Zone IV (Outer Suburbs/ White Collar Homes): This zone had bigger houses and new development occupied by the middle class. Many of the homes are detached, and unlike single occupants of inner suburbs, families resided in these homes. Better facilities are available to the residents like parks, open spaces, shops, large gardens but this comes at an increased commuting cost. This zone has a large area of residential land. People living in this outer ring look for better quality of life.

Zone V (Commuter Zone): This is the peripheral area and farthest from the CBD, this resulted in highest commuting cost when compared with other zones. Significant commuting cost gave the name “commuter zone” to this part. People living in this part were high-income groups which could afford large houses, could pay commuting charges, had access to different transportation mode; enjoy modern facilities like shopping malls. Low rise development, large gardens, less population density is some of the characteristics of this zone. This zone offered the highest quality of life and facilities but at a cost of higher commuting cost.



2.8 THE PROBLEM FACED BY RESIDENTS IN THESE ADJOURNING COMMUNITIES

As a result of urban expansion of a particular area, adjoining communities faces different challenges, some of these challenges are:

- Problem on loss of wildlife habitats: during urban expansion, land extension tends to occur resulting into deforestation causing wildlife to be left homeless, this endangers such species and forces them into extinction.
- Loss of land for agricultural activities: More land is acquired for industrial activities leaving less land for agricultural practices in these communities, leading to low production of food crops.

- Loss of green trees to absorb carbon and produce oxygen: As a result of afforestation, green trees are lost leading to lesser production of oxygen in these areas.
- Flooding problem: This is caused because of reduced number of trees planted in this area, flooding also leads to loss of life and properties.
- High crime rate: Urban expansion leads to over population and because of this, there tends to be an increase in crime rate, which also would be extended to adjoining communities.
- Housing problems: When urban expansion occurs, population increases, this puts pressure on housing.
- High cost of living: The high cost of living in urban areas would also affect surrounding communities, such as high cost of transportation, housing, education, and health care facilities.
- Pollution: Due to industrial activities, more vehicles, poor sewage facilities and so on, in urban areas air pollution seems to be a main problem, this problem is also extended to adjoining areas also.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION.

This study was carried out to investigate the effect of urban expansion in Ijebu-ode on adjoining communities. This chapter will reveal the various procedures in collection and analysis of the data used for the purpose of this study such as population of the study, sample and sampling techniques, research instrument, validation of instrument, administration of the instrument, problem encountered during data collection and procedure/method of data analysis.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN.

The type of design used in research is simple random sampling technique. It analyzes the research question while frequency and simple percentage were used to analyze questionnaires distributed randomly.

3.2 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The population of the study comprised of the workers, market, farmers, teaching and non-teaching staff in some schools, student, and resident living in this communities selected.

Before proceeding in this study, the population survey must be clearly defined. The study was confined to the effect of urban expansion in Ijebu ode on some selected communities. Therefore, four selected communities were selected randomly, and twenty-five (25) respondents were selected in each area during this research. The areas selected to conduct this research are: Itanrin, Ososa, Ijagun and Erunwon.

3.3 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES.

Sampling is a scientific procedure of selecting and studying representative part of the entire population under study. It is usually done in survey research to take a sample of large population to generalize on the whole population. This method helps reduces the cost of operation and allow greater speed, scope, and accuracy in the conduct of this study.

The simple random sampling techniques were adopted to obtain data. The researcher was convincing that the investigation and result obtain from the investigation and result obtained from the sample size was enough to measure the effect of urban expansion in Ijebu ode on the selected communities.

3.4 RESEARCH INSTRUMENT.

The main instrument used for data collection in this study were personal interviews coupled with close ended questionnaire, with four-point scale indicating the degree of agreement or disagreement with supplied statements.

Strongly Agree- S.A

Agree- A

Strongly Disagree- S.D

Disagree- D

The questionnaire was designed to obtain information as it relates to this study. The questionnaire was divided into two sections. Section A was on the demographic data of the respondent while section B sought for information on the purpose, reason, and experience towards the study.

3.5 VALIDATION OF INSTRUMENT.

The questionnaire was constructed by the researcher and was submitted to the supervisor who has adequate and in-depth knowledge of this subject matter for correction and necessary amendment after the corrections and adjustment, the final draft was produce for administration. The questionnaire was subjected to a field work this was done by distributing 100 questionnaires 25 each to the selected communities.

3.6 ADMINISTRATION IF INSTRUMENT.

The questionnaire was administered by the researcher. It was taken to the study area and was randomly distributed.

3.7 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The data were obtained by the researcher himself to ensure a hundred percent return rate and to explain to the respondents the purpose of the research work as well as to answer their questions or clear their doubts if any, that's through personal interview. Data was analyzed though descriptive statistics

3.8 PROBLEM ENCOUNTERED

During the research work, some respondents were reluctant to pay attention and answer the questions. Some were too busy to provide answer to the questionnaire. Some of the respondents are illiterate making it difficult for them to read and write, interpreting for them took a lot of time. Mostly, lack of funds to carry out this research, which was the major problem faced.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULT AND DISCUSSION OF FINDING

4.1 PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

This chapter is based on the over-view result gathered with the use of questionnaire on the effect of urban expansion of Ijebu-ode on adjoining communities. The respondents were the inhabitant of the selected adjoining communities.

After retrieving the copy of the questionnaires, their responses were analyzed and interpreted below using percentage score.

The analysis is based on the information given by the (100) respondent that were randomly sampled.

Source: author's field survey 2013.

Table I: (research question 1)

Location	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Itanrin,	25	25%
Ososa	25	25%
Ijagun	25	25%
Erunwon	25	25%
Total	100	100%

This reveals the location of the respondent in which (25%) of the respondent are from Itanrin, (25%) are Ososa, (25%) Ijagun and (25%) Erunwon. It can be noted that the questionnaire was distributed equally to all area of study.

Table II: (research question 2)

Age	Below 20 yrs.	21- 40 yrs.	41- 50 yrs.	51 yrs. -above	%
Male	10	20	10	10	50%
Female	15	15	10	10	50%
Total	25	35	20	20	100%

From the table above out of the 100 respondents, 50 percent are male while 50 percent are also female. This means the ratio of male and female respondent are equal.

Table III: (research question 3)

Marital status of respondents

Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Married	50	50%
Single	30	30%
Divorced	5	5%
Widowed	15	15%
Total	100	100%

This table shows the marital status of the respondents, the table reveals that 50% of the respondents are married, 30% of the respondents are single, 5% are divorced and 15% are widowed. From this data, we can deduce that majority of the respondents are married.

Table IV (research question 4)

Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Civil servant	20	30%
Private organization	15	15%
Self employed	30	50%
Unemployed	5	5%
students	30	30%
Total	100	100%

This table reveals that 20% of the respondents are civil servant, 15% works under private organization, 30% are self-employed, 5% are unemployed and 30% are students. This shows that the working population is higher than dependent population.

Table V (research question 5)

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
SSCE	30	30%
OND/NCE	10	10%
HND/B.Sc	20	20%
Other	40	40%
Total	100	100%

This table reveals that 30% of the respondents are school cert holders, 10% are NCE/OND holders, 20% are HND/B.Sc. holders, and other certificate holders including illiterate are 40%. This reveals that the population that claims to be educated is more than the uneducated population.

4.2 Analysis of data on the effects of urban expansion of ijebu-ode on the economy of the selected communities

Research question 6

Urban expansion makes housing cheap in these areas

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	40	40%
Agree	5	5%
Strongly disagree	10	10%
Disagree	45	45%
Total	100	100%

This table reveals that percentage of respondents disagrees to this claim, proving that urban expansion does not make housing cheap in the selected areas. 40% strongly agree, 5% agree, 10% strongly disagree, and 45% of the respondent disagrees.

Research question 7

Urbanization has a positive effect on agricultural produce

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	50	50%
Agree	10	10%
Strongly disagree	20	20%
Disagree	20	20%
Total	100	100%

This result reveals that urbanization has a positive effect on agricultural produce, reason been that a larger percent of respondent agrees to the claim. 50% of the respondents strongly agree, 10% agree, 20% strongly disagree and 20% disagrees.

Research question 8

Urban expansion leads to loss of agricultural lands in these areas.

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	40	40%
Agree	15	15%
Strongly disagree	5	5%
Disagree	40	40%
Total	100	100%

This table shows that urban expansion leads to loss of agricultural lands in the selected communities. 40% of the respondents strongly agree, 15% agree, 5% strongly disagree and 40% disagree.

Research question 9

It leads to development of these areas.

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	45	45%
Agree	8	8%
Strongly disagree	22	22%
Disagree	25	25%
Total	100	100%

This table reveals that urban expansion leads to development of selected communities. 45% of the respondent strongly agree, 8% agree, 22% strongly disagree and 25% disagree

Research question 10

Transportation is easier because of urban expansion

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	20	20%
Agree	15	15%
Strongly disagree	40	40%
Disagree	25	25%
Total	100	100%

This table reveals that urban expansion has a negative effect on transportation. 20% of the respondent strongly agrees, 15% agree, 40% strongly disagree and 25% disagree.

Research question 11

Labor force is high in these areas increases

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	10	10%
Agree	20	20%
Strongly disagree	40	40%
Disagree	30	30%
Total	100	100%

This table reveals that urban expansion has led to reduction of labor force in these selected areas. 10% of the respondent strongly agrees, 20% agree, 40% strongly disagree and 30% disagree.

Research question 12

There is a high level of rural-urban migration

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	40	40%
Agree	40	40%
Strongly disagree	13	13%
Disagree	7	7%
Total	100	100%

This table reveals that there is a high level of rural-urban migration, 40% of the respondent strongly agree, 40% agree, 13% strongly disagree and 7% disagree.

Research question 13

Health care facilities are closer

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	30	30%
Agree	30	30%
Strongly disagree	20	30%
Disagree%	20	20%
Total	100	100%

This table reveals that health care facilities are closer to these communities. 30% of the respondent strongly agrees, 30% agree, 20% strongly disagree and 20% disagree.

Research question 14

It brings about civilization

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	40	40%
Agree	40	40%
Strongly disagree	18	18%
Disagree	2	2%
Total	100	100%

This table reveals that urban expansion brings about civilization. 40% of the respondent strongly agrees, 40% agree, 18% strongly disagree and 2% disagree.

Research question 15

It leads to over population in such areas

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	8	8%
Agree	11	11%
Strongly disagree	42	42%
Disagree	39	39%
Total	100	100%

This table shows that urban expansion also led to under population in selected areas, resulting to increase in population of Ijebu-ode. 8% of the respondent strongly agree, 11% agree, 42% strongly disagree and 39% disagree

Research question 16

There is an increase in crime rate

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	51	51%
Agree	32	32%
Strongly disagree	9	9%
Disagree	8	8%
Total	100	100%

This table shows that there is an increase in the level of crime rate in ijebu-ode, 51% of the respondent strongly agree, 32% agree, 9% strongly disagree and 8% disagree

Research question 17

The communities become more reputable

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	50	50%
Agree	30	30%
Strongly disagree	10	10%
Disagree	10	10%
Total	100	100%

This table shows that selected communities become more reputable because of urban expansion. 50% of the respondent strongly agree, 30% agree, 10% strongly disagree and 10% disagree

Research question 18

Its leads to provision of quality education

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	20	20%
Agree	10	10%
Strongly disagree	40	40%
Disagree	30	30%
Total	100	100%

This table shows that urban expansion has not led to the provision of quality education. 20% of the respondent strongly agree, 10% agree, 40% strongly disagree and 30% disagree

Research question 19

Health care services are effective

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	10	10%
Agree	20	20%
Strongly disagree	30	30%
Disagree	40	40%
Total	100	100%

This table show that although health care facilities are closer, this health care facilities are not effective and well equipped. 10% of the respondent strongly agrees, 20% agree, 30% strongly disagree and 40% disagree.

Research question 20

It leads to government intervention such as provision of electricity and water in such areas

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	20	20%
Agree	25	25%
Strongly disagree	40	40%
Disagree	15	15%
Total	100	100%

This table shows that only few respondents agrees that urban expansion has brought about government intervention, the larger percentage of the respondent believe that it hasn't led to government intervention. 20% of the respondent strongly agree, 25% agree, 40% strongly disagree and 15% disagree

Research question 21

It brings industrial company to such areas

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	20	20%
Agree	20	20%
Strongly disagree	40	40%
Disagree	20	20%
Total	100	100%

This table shows that urban expansion has not led to the construction of enough industrial companies. 20% of the respondent strongly agrees, 20% agree, 40% strongly disagree and 20% disagree.

Research question 22

Provides employment opportunities

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	40	40%
Agree	10	10%
Strongly disagree	10	10%
Disagree	40	40%
Total	100	100%

This table reveals that there is an equal opinion positively and negatively on the provision of employment, some respondent believes that urban expansion provides employment opportunities, while some think otherwise. 40% of the respondent strongly agree, 10% agree, 10% strongly disagree and 40% disagree

Research question 23

It causes pollution

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	39	39%
Agree	29	29%
Strongly disagree	12	12%
Disagree	20	20%
Total	100	100%

This table shows that urban expansion cause pollution, 39% of the respondent strongly agree, 29% agree, 12% strongly disagree and 20% disagree

Research question 24

Urban expansion is favorable to their communities

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	30	30%
Agree	30	30%
Strongly disagree	16	16%
Disagree	14	14%
Total	100	100%

This table shows that urban expansion is favorable to their communities, 30% of the respondent strongly agree, 30% agree, 16% strongly disagree and 14% disagree

Research question 25

It has led to series of project that promote economic development

Alternative options	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	0	0%
Agree	50	50%
Strongly disagree	0	0%
Disagree	50	50%
Total	100	100%

This table reveals that an equal percentage of respondents agree and disagree to this claim. 0% of the respondent strongly agree, 50% agree, 0% strongly disagree and 50% disagree

4.3 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The study has been on the effects of urban expansion of Ijebu-ode on the economy of the selected communities, during study, there are positive effects as well as negative effects. It was found out in this study that urban expansion of Ijebu-ode has contributed significantly to the economy of the selected communities.

It has also shown that urban expansion leads to a high level of rural-urban migration, lead to shortage of labor force in rural area and availability of labor force in urban area, this will also result to over population in urban areas and under population in rural areas.

The finding has also shown that urban expansion has a positive effect on agricultural produce due to improved and modernized farming implement but also has a negative effect on agricultural lands because of construction of roads and housing facilities.

Urban expansion of Ijebu-ode has led to high cost of housing facilities, and transport system. Although, it has also opened employment opportunities for many, it has also led to increase in crime rate.

The economy of the selected communities becomes more recognized and reputable leading to construction of project such as schools, road hospital and so on.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, SUGGESTION, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This concluding chapter focuses on findings and discussion of these findings. Also, some recommendation towards finding solution to the problems. It has examined the effects of urban expansion of ijebu-ode on selected communities.

5.2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The research work examined the effects of urban expansion of ijebu ode on adjoining communities the settlement of omu-ijebu, ijebu-igbo, ala, odogbolu and twenty-five respondents were picked at random from each settlement and they were engaging and interview by distribution of questionnaire and through personal interview.

The purpose of this study is to identify to what extent urbanization of Ijebu-ode has affected these other communities both physically and naturally, investigate the effect of urban expansion on agricultural activities, examine it contribution to the personal welfare of people in such communities, and examine how it has affected land use and housing in these communities.

However, it was identified in the present study that has both positive and negative effects on adjoining communities. It was discovered that urban expansion has a positive effect on agricultural produce in terms of distribution and processing of raw material but also has also led to the loss of agricultural land in terms of using agricultural land to construct road and build houses, industries and so on.

Urban expansion has led to high labor force in the urban area, leading to increase in productivity and low labor force to in the rural area leading to low productivity in such area. This is because of rural urban migration which will end up resulting to over population in the rural area.

5.3 SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Urban expansion has various effects either positive or negative on the residents in both rural and urban areas. Some positive implications of urban expansion therefore include provision of employment opportunities, technological and infrastructural advancement, improved transportation and communication, quality education and medical facilities and improve standard of living.

Here are some solutions to curb the negative effects of urban expansion on the populace

Combat poverty by promoting economic development and job creation. Involve the local communities in local government, reduce air pollution by upgrading energy use and alternative transport systems, and create private and public partnership to provide services such as waste disposal and housing.

These are some other suggested solutions to the problem of urban sprawl.

- Adopting new principle of urbanization
- Imparting proper education

REFERENCE

- N. Eyles, *Environmental Geology of Urban Areas*, Geological Association of Canada, Newfoundland, Canada, 1997.
- D. Coates, *Urban Geomorphology*, Geological Society of America, Boulder, Colo, USA, 1976.
- F. Ahnert, *Introduction to Geomorphology*, Edward Arnold, London, UK, 1996.
- H. A. Viles, “The environmental sensitivity of blistering of limestone walls in Oxford, England: a preliminary study,” in *Landscape Sensitivity*, D. S. G. Thomas and R. I. Allison, Eds., pp. 309–326, John Wiley & Sons, Chichester, UK, 1993. View at: [Google Scholar](#)
- M. G. Wolman, “A cycle of sedimentation and erosion in urban river channels,” *Geografiska Annaler A*, vol. 49, no. 2–4, pp. 385–395, 1967. View at: [Publisher Site](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
- M. G. Wolman and A. P. Schick, “Effects of construction on fluvial sediment: urban and suburban areas of Maryland,” *Water Resources Research*, vol. 3, pp. 451–464, 1967. View at: [Google Scholar](#)
- L. B. Leopold, “Hydrology for urban land planning—a guidebook on the hydrological effects of urban land use,” United States Geological Survey, Circular 554, 1968. View at: [Google Scholar](#)
- W. L. Graf, “The impact of suburbanization on fluvial geomorphology,” *Water Resources Research*, vol. 11, no. 5, pp. 690–692, 1975. View at: [Publisher Site](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
- M. Sala and M. Inbar, “Some effects of urbanization in Catalan rivers,” *Catena*, vol. 19, pp. 345–361, 1992. View at: [Google Scholar](#)
- H. Taubenbock, T. Esch, A. Felbier, M. Wiesner, A. Roth, and S. Dech, “Monitoring urbanization in mega cities from space,” *Remote Sensing of Environment*, vol. 117, pp. 162–176, 2012. View at: [Publisher Site](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
- R. Sharma and P. K. Joshi, “Monitoring Urban Landscape Dynamics Over Delhi (India) Using Remote Sensing (1998–2011) Inputs,” *Journal of the Indian Society of Remote Sensing*, vol. 41, no. 3, pp. 641–650, 2013. View at: [Publisher Site](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

- Abdissa, F. K. (2005) Urban Expansion and the Livelihood of the Peri-Urban Agricultural Community: The Case of Addis Ababa. Unpublished Thesis, The School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University.
- Acheampong, R. A., and Anokye, P. A. (2013). Understanding Households' Residential Location Choice in Kumasi's Peri-Urban Settlements and the Implications for Sustainable Urban Growth. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(9), 60-70.
- Acquah-de Graft, H., and Onumah, E. (2011). Farmers' Perceptions and Adaptations to Climate Change: An Estimation of Willingness to Pay. *AGRIS*, 3(4): 31-39.
- Addo, K. A. (2010) Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture in Developing Countries Studied using Remote Sensing and In Situ Methods. *Remote Sensing* 2010, 2, 497-513; doi:10.3390/rs2020497 www.mdpi.com/journal/remotesensing
- Urbanization". MeSH browser. National Library of Medicine. Retrieved 5 November 2014. The process whereby a society changes from a rural to an urban way of life. It refers also to the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas. "Urbanization in". demographic partitions. Retrieved 8 July 2015.*
- Tacoli, Cecilia (2015). *Urbanization, rural-urban migration and urban poverty*. McGranahan, Gordon, Satterthwaite, David. London: International Institute for Environment and Development. ISBN 9781784311377. OCLC 942419887.
- UN says half the world's population will live in urban areas by end of 2008". International Herald Tribune. Associated Press. 26 February 2008. Archived from the original on 9 February 2009.*
- "Urban life: Open-air computers". The Economist. 27 October 2012. Retrieved 20 March 2013.*
- "Urbanization". UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund.*
- Barney Cohen (2015). "Urbanization, City Growth, and the New United Nations Development Agenda". 3 (2). *Cornerstone, The Official Journal of the World Coal Industry*. pp. 4–7.

Gries, T.; Grundmann, R. (2018). "Fertility and modernization: the role of urbanization in developing countries". *Journal of International Development*. **30** (3): 493–506. doi:10.1002/jid.314.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
TAI SOLARIN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
OMU-IJEBU, OGUN STATE
QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE EFFECTS OF URBAN EXPANSION IN IJEBU-
ODE ON ADJOURNING COMMUNITIES.

Dear Respondent,

Kindly assist in filling this research questionnaire.

Instruction: please read the item and indicate the response which reflects your opinion by putting a tick () in the appropriate box for section A.

SECTION A

Demographic data of the respondents

1. Place of resident

Itanrin:

Ososa.....

Ijagun:.....

Erunwon.....

2. Sex: Male () Female ()
3. Age group: below 20 years () 21-40 years () 41-50 years () 50-above ()
4. Marital status: Married () single () divorced () widowed ()
5. Occupation: civil servant () private organization () self-employed ()
unemployed () students ()
6. Level of education: SSCE () OND/NCE () HND/B.Sc. () OTHERS
SPECIFY

SECTION B

Respondents are to carefully choose the option provided

Strongly Agree- S.A

Agree- A

Strongly Disagree- S.D

Disagree- D

S/n	Questions	S.A	A	S.D	D
1.	Urban expansion makes housing cheap in these areas				
2.	Urbanization has a positive effect on agricultural produce				
3.	Urban expansion leads to loss of agricultural lands in these areas.				
4.	It leads to development of these areas.				
5.	Transportation is easier because of urban expansion				
6.	Labor force in these areas increases				
7.	There is a high level of rural-urban migration				
8.	Health care facilities are closer				
9.	It brings about civilization				
10.	It leads to over population in such areas				
11.	There is an increase in crime rate				
12.	The communities become more reputable				
13.	It leads to provision of quality education				
14.	Health care services are effective				
15.	It leads to government intervention such as provision of electricity and water in such areas				

16	It brings industrial company to such areas				
17.	Provides employment opportunities				
18.	It causes pollution				
19.	Urban expansion is favorable to their communities				
20.	It has led to series of project that promote economic development				